

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XVII.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

[NO. 901.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
at 50 paid during the year of subscrip-
tion or 83 50 at the end of the year.

NOTICE.
September Term, 1834, of Cumberland
County Court, Letters of Administration on
the Estate of William L. Hawley were granted to
Samuel T. Hawley, Adm'r. Those indebted to the
deceased, please to settle their accounts, and all per-
sonal claims against the Estate are required to
be presented within the time limited by law, or
they will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Adm'r.
September 2, 1834.

Further Notice.
Wednesday, the 24th day of September,
1834, at the Store on Person Street, lately
occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, all
the stock in trade consisting of a general assort-
ment of goods.
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Adm'r.
September 2, 1834.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I have just received a large lot of
HATS, sole and upper LEATHER,
and Morocco SKINS, shoe THREAD, Black,
Wash, Lasts, &c. &c. Also a Negro Boy,
&c.
The Dwelling house, on Thursday, the 25th
inst., together with other articles of personal
property, viz: a gold patent Lever WATCH, a
gold double-barrel GUN, one CARRYALL, &c.
one milch COW, &c.
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Adm'r.
September 2, 1834.

Notice.
JAMES L. JR., having made and executed
Letters of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock
& Furniture and other property, together
with sundry Notes and accounts, for the bene-
fit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is
given to those persons indebted to the said
JAMES L. JR. to come forward and pay the
same.
EDWARD W. WILKINGS, Trustee.
September 1, 1834.

Trust Sales.
Wednesday the 10th day of September, will
be sold by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by
JAMES L. JR. to the Subscriber, his stock of
goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
FURNITURE & GROCERIES,
HATS and SHOES.
Also—
Store House on Person Street, with
Garden and Lot on North Street.
Bay Mare, Barouche and Harness;
Carriage Waggon.
EDWARD W. WILKINGS, Trustee.
WILKINGS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sept. 30, 1834.

DRY GOODS,
FURNITURE & GROCERIES,
HATS and SHOES.
Also—
Store House on Person Street, with
Garden and Lot on North Street.
Bay Mare, Barouche and Harness;
Carriage Waggon.
EDWARD W. WILKINGS, Trustee.
WILKINGS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sept. 30, 1834.

With Carolina Rail Road
SERIES NEXT TO BE DRAWN.
MARYLAND LOTTERY,
Sept. 15, 1834, draws Baltimore 9th Sep
tember, 1834.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 2,957 1/2 is 2,957 1/2
1 Prize of 500 is 37,500
1 Prize of 200 is 17,000
1 Prize of 50 is 6,400
is a number of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c.
is \$5....Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY,
Sept. 15, 1834, draws Alexandria, 13th September,
1834.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000
1 Prize of 1,370 is 1,370
1 Prize of 1,000 is 5,000
1 Prize of 500 is 2,500
1 Prize of 300 is 3,000
1 Prize of 200 is 4,000
1 Prize of 100 is 4,000
1 Prize of 50 is 2,500
is a number of 30's, 20's, 15's, &c.
is \$5....Shares in proportion.

WARE AND NO. CAROLINA
Lottery, Class No. 9 for 1834, to be
drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday, 12th
September, 1834.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 Prize of 1,392 is 1,392
1 Prize of 1,000 is 1,000
1 Prize of 500 is 1,000
1 Prize of 400 is 800
1 Prize of 300 is 1,200
1 Prize of 200 is 800
1 Prize of 150 is 1,500
1 Prize of 120 is 1,200
1 Prize of 100 is 4,900
is a number of smaller prizes.
is \$2....Shares in proportion.
Tickets in all the above Lotteries for
JAS. SEAWELL, Agent.

Guy Rivers,
Novel, will be received to-day. Also,
a Novel. Shaw's Architect, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
September 2, 1834.

Toy Books
For sale at the Book Store,
F. J. HALE.

Taken Up,
AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland Coun-
ty, on the 23d inst., a negro man named VIR-
GIL, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age,
about 6 feet high, very stout and black. He says
he belongs to a Mr. Reed, who lives in Alabama,
and has been runaway about two years. The
owner is requested to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt
with as the law directs.
FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.
Fayetteville, August 25, 1834.

\$30 Reward.
RANAWAY,
FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday night last,
a negro woman named ELSY, about 25 years
of age, black complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches
high, good looking, with no marks except a small
lump under the right ear. I bought her about a
month ago from Hiram Brockett of Wilmington,
who sold her as the property of Alexander Anderson,
of the same place. It is probable that she will
endeavor to return to Wilmington, where she has
children. I will give \$30 dollars for her appre-
hension and delivery to me, or 25 dollars for her
confinement in any Jail so that I get her again.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1834.

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE LECTURES in this institution will com-
mence, as usual, on the first Monday in
November, and terminate on the first Saturday in
March. The courses are:
Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by
Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr.
Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Vandell.
During the entire term, the Professor of Ana-
tomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week,
and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted.
The fees to the entire course, with matriculation
and the use of the Library, amount to \$110.—The
graduation fee is \$20.
By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a general
assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the
best manufacture and assorted from Nos. 4 to 12.
SAMUEL T. HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville July 29, 1834.

ICE.
THE HOUSE will be open to deliver ICE every
morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock,
or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday
evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, and at no other time.
They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:
Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs. 3 cts per lb.
Transient Customers, "2 to 35 " 4 " "
Wholesale, "25 to 500 " 3 " "
Do. 500 lb. and upwards 2 " "
Wilmington, May 14. BARRY & BRYANT.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,
Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an emi-
nent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Whole-
sale and Retail Agent for the sale of BECK-
WITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish
Country Merchants and others at a reduction
proportionate to the quantity purchased.
The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successful-
ly employed in almost every variety of functional
disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and
Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nau-
sea, head-ache, pain and distention of the Stomach
and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual
costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, &c.
"Amidst the multitude of articles already before
the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one
of the most common and harassing classes of dis-
eases to which we are liable, viz: derangement of
the digestive organs, it must be a matter of grati-
fication to the afflicted, to find one medicine of-
fered to them by a Southern Physician of known
and established respectability, and who is willing
to stake his reputation upon the safety and efficacy
of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The
article is the result of careful observation and ex-
tensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we
are informed from various sources, has been re-
ceived with greater favor or has more fully on-
triumphed all the claims offered to public con-
fidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and
Ant-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic
purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon
Mercurial preparations, the operation of this
Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but ef-
fectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may
be taken under any circumstances with the great-
est safety."
They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an
envelope containing directions for their use. Price
50 cents per box.
August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on
Monday the 15th of September next, at the
Town House in Fayetteville, eight or ten
Negroes,
Consisting of men and women. Among the Negroes
is a valuable Blacksmith. I will also sell at
the same time the following Real Estate in the
Town of Fayetteville, to wit:—The HOUSE and
LOT formerly known as Thomas J. Robinson's, and
LOT formerly known as Thomas J. Robinson's, and
the foot of Haymount, together with all the im-
provements thereon, consisting of a Store House
and Dwelling in the same building, together with
a good Kitchen and other necessary buildings ad-
joining the premises. Also two or three lots ad-
joining, with some small houses upon them. I will
sell at the same time my WHARF, just above the
Ferry Landing in Campbellton. Also one-half of
the Ferry known as Lord & Dickinson's Ferry.
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
August 18, 1834.

Medical College of the State of S. C.
THE LECTURES in this institution, will begin
on the second Monday in November next, and
close on the first Saturday of March following.
Anatomy, by J. Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. Henry
Dickson, M. D.
Chemistry, by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, Jr. M. D.
JAMES MOULTRIE, Jr. M. D. Dean.
N. B.—Editors of Newspapers in South and
North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee,
Florida, and elsewhere, who published the above
last year, are requested to do the same this, twice
a month up to November.
July 8, 1834. 82-cowlinSt.

POETRY.
[We insert the following at the request of
a Country friend.]
SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.
The Rev. JOHN LOGAN, as a poet, is eminent for
the chastity and simplicity of his verse.
Like the attractive class of women described in his
ode, he has no glitter of false appellation, no "fans
or feathers," of superfluous ornament, no tricker-
ies of thought, but he expresses the soul, and his style
is "refinement without art." The verses which fol-
low, teach those to whom they are addressed, the
lesson of nature, strongly, deeply. Learn it ye who
strive to flatter the senses by outward parade, by
"castled locks and diamonds"—and ye also, who by
making courtly Mode and severe Custom your task-
masters, crush all the finer "impulses of soul and
sense!" Be open, sincere, natural, and so like many
Eves, your images shall make many "angels in the
stream!"
ODE TO WOMEN.
Ye virgins! fond to be admired,
With mighty rage of conquest fired,
And universal sway;
Who leave 't' unworldly bosom high,
And roll a fond, inviting eye,
On all the circle gay;
You miss the fine and secret art
To win the castle of the heart,
For which you all contend;
The excoimbrer may crowd your train,
But you will never, never gain
A lover or a friend.
If this your passion, this your praise,
To shine, to dazzle, and to blaze,
You may be call'd divine!
But not a youth beneath the sky
Will say in secret, with a sigh,
"O were that maiden mine!"
You marshal, brilliant, from the box,
Fans, feathers, diamonds, castled locks,
Your magazine of arms;
But 'tis the sweet sequester'd walk
The whispering hour, the tender talk,
That gives you genuine charms.
The nymph-like rove, the natural grace,
The smile, the native of the face,
Refinement without art;
The eye where pure affection beams,
The tear from tenderness that streams,
The accents of the heart.
The trembling frame, the living cheek,
Where, like the morning, blushes break
To crimson o'er the breast;
The look where is seen,
Fine passion moving o'er the mien,
And all the soul expressed!
Your beauties these; with these you shine,
And reign on high by right divine,
The sovereigns of the world;
Then to your court the mantle flow;
The muse with flowers the path will strow,
Where Venus' car is hurl'd.
From dazzling deluges of snow,
From summer noon's meridian glow,
We turn our aching eye,
To nature's robe of vernal green,
To the blue curtain all serene,
Of an autumnal sky.
The favourite tree of beauty's queen,
Behold the myrtle's modest green,
The virgin of the grove!
Soft from the circuit of her star,
The tender turtles draw the car
Of Venus and of Love.
The growing charm invites the eye;
See morning gradual paint the sky
With purple and with gold!
See spring approach with sweet delay!
See rose-buds open to the ray,
And leaf by leaf unfold!
We love th' alluring line of grace,
That leads the eye a wanton chase,
And let's the fancy rove;
The walk of beauty ever bends,
And still begins, but never ends,
The labyrinth of love.
At times, to veil is to reveal,
Mysterious are your laws!
The vision finer than the view;
Her landscape nature never drew
So fair as fancy draws.
A beauty, carelessly betray'd,
Enamours more, than if display'd
All women's charms were given;
And, o'er the bosoms vestal white,
The gauze appears a robe of light,
That veils, yet opens, heaven.
See virgin Eves, with graces bland
Fresh blooming from her Maker's hand,
In orient beauty beam!
Fair on the river-margin laid,
She knew not that her image made
The angel in the stream.
Still ancient Eden blooms your own;
But artless innocence alone
Secures the heavenly post;
For if, beneath an angel's mien,
The serpent's tortuous train is seen,
Our paradise is lost.
O nature, nature, thine the charm!
Thy colours woo, thy features warm,
Thy accents win the heart!
That stains the body or the mind,
Proclaims the harlot's art.
The midnight minstrel of the grove,
Who still renews the hymn of love,
And woos the wood to hear;
Knows not the sweetness of his strain,
Nor that, above the tuneful fair,
He charms the lover's ear.
The zone of Venus, heavenly fine,
Is nature's handy-work divine,
And not the web of art,
And they who wear never know
To what enchanting charm they owe
The empire of the heart.

DOWNINGIANA.
By the last mail we received the 8th num-
ber of the Downing Gazette, published at
Portland, Me., by Major Jack Downing.
We extract from it the following letter from
his uncle JOSHUA, being a capital hit at the
practice of laying wagers upon elections.
DOWNINGVILLE, Aug. 18, 1834.
Dear Jack: I see your Portland folks have
got to betting a considerable amount on the elec-
tions; and the notion seems to take like wild
fire up here in Downingville.—They had a
meeting called 'tother day and went right to
work and chose me chairman, and formed a
betting society. They think it is the easiest
chance to make money that's come along this
good while, except the land business. They
was all as fair as tigers to bet about the
election. But when they come to look about
for money, they was all up a tree again.
Money is dreadful scarce up here since the Gen-
eral's experiment has been going on. There is
but three dollars in the town, and that's been
the rounds all summer, borrowed from one to
another to pay taxes with, and it won't do to bet
that, for them that hav'n't paid their taxes yet, if
they should get nailed down in a bet so they couldn't
borrow it, they wouldn't get through paying their
taxes this summer. But you know the Down-
ingville folks never get stuck when they set out to do
anything. So they appointed a committee, con-
sisting of your cousin Ephraim, Bill Johnson, and
Sergeant Joel, to report what should be done.—
And they reported that we should go on and bet,
and as we hadn't got any money, that we should
bet such things as we had got. They reported
that the "Downingville Betting Society" should
offer the following bets through the columns of the
Downing Gazette. The report was unanimously
accepted, and we hope the Portland chaps will meet
us on fair ground and take the bets up.
1st. We will bet a likely yoke of four
year old steers, that in six months from this
time, the Whigs will have a majority of the
States, a majority of all the people, and a
majority of both Houses of Congress, on their
side.
2d. We will bet a heaping cart load of
good yellow punkins that Mr. Dunlap will
not be elected Governor on the 8th of Sep-
tember.
3d. We will bet a barrel of first rate
Downingville cider that Mr. Sprague will be
elected Governor by three thousand majori-
ty.
4th. We will bet a peck of onions that F.
O. J. Smith will not be elected to Congress
from Cumberland District on the 8th of Sep-
tember.
5th. We will bet a likely young horse,
five years old, a handsome trotter, and has
run a number of races, and never got beat,
that James C. Churchill will be elected to
Congress by five hundred majority.
6th. We will bet 100 bushels of Corn,
50 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of potatoes,
and other sars in proportion, together with
pork and beef enough to cook with 'em, that
we shall send from Downingville a genuine
Whig Representative to the next Legisla-
ture.
In behalf of the Downingville Betting So-
ciety,
JOSHUA DOWNING, Ch'n.

A farmer in a neighboring town sent out
his son John to feed the hogs. On reaching
the pen John found an old sow in the act of
killing the last one of a litter of fine pigs.
He seized a stake, and in a rage struck the
old sow over the head and killed her. Sup-
posing he had made a bad matter worse, he
returned to the house expecting chastise-
ment, and informed his father that all the
pigs had been destroyed by their mother.
"Why hadn't you killed the d—d crit-
ter?" said he, in a rage.
"I did father,"
"I did father?"
"I've a good mind to flog you within an inch
of your life!"
FROM THE GEORGIA STATE RIGHTS SENTINEL.
It will be recollected that a committee of
Congress, of which Judge Clayton was chair-
man, was raised to inquire into the expendi-
tures of Government, with a view to re-
trench the same, and to abolish unnecessary
offices. The following report was prepared
by the Chairman, and submitted to the com-
mittee for concurrence; but as none but the
chairman and one other member of that com-
mittee, Gen. McKay, of North Carolina,
had at all examined into the subject, they
were unwilling to return such a report to
the House. Accordingly they expunged all
the facts, adopted the excuse at the head of
the report for not being able to present the
subject for the final action of Congress, and
merely recommended the resolution at the
end of the report. That report was made,
but it being considered by the chairman as
a "go by" to the subject, (for every one
must perceive that without facts, the atten-
tion of Congress could not be expected,) he
abandoned it to its fate, and it now sleeps
upon the clerk's table. In justification of
himself, and in proof of the discharge of the
important trust committed to him, the origi-
nal document is published. Though the
rest of the committee, with the exception of
Gen. McKay, were unwilling to lend the
sanction of their names to the statements
therein contained, and they had good reason
for so doing, not having personally investi-
gated the matter; yet the chairman feels no
such difficulty operating upon him, and as
he is aware nothing is said about the facts,
or fair inferences from them, he is unwilling
to rest under the imputation (of which he
notified his dissenting colleagues,) of having
asked a committee for a highly important
purpose, and then, to all appearance, having
neglected it. We make but a single com-
ment, that this report shows the probability
of as great mismanagement, if not corrup-

tion, in other departments of Government,
as that which has so confessedly and shame-
lessly characterized the General Post Office.
The Committee appointed for the pur-
pose of inquiring into the expediency of
equalizing and reducing the salaries of of-
fices and all other expenses of Government
in every department, to abolish such offices
as may be deemed unnecessary, of increas-
ing the compensation where the salaries or
emoluments are inadequate to the service
performed, and of reducing the compensa-
tion and mileage of Members of Congress,
REPORT—
That upon entering into an investigation
of the various subjects of the resolution of
the House, it was thought advisable, by
way of reducing the inquiry to system, to
examine into the expenditures of the three
great branches of Government, and to pre-
sent a comparative statement of their respec-
tive amounts, and in what respect they
might be reduced as indicated by the de-
fects or abuses which might be discovered.
A very short time, in the prosecution of
the work, disclosed to the committee that
they had entered upon a field of inquiry too
large for the period allowed them.
The most important branch of investiga-
tion, viz: the collection of the immense reve-
nue of the Government, with reference to
the manner, the agency, and the expenses
attending it, could only be successfully
reached by information resting in each col-
lector's office, obtainable but by personal
examination or by correspondence, either
of which was impracticable within the time
the House would have a right to expect a
report.
As to the information relating to the ob-
jects of inquiry within the immediate con-
trol of the committee, they found it connect-
ed with a vast variety of minute and com-
plicated subjects. It is spread over a wide
surface of undigested details, voluminous
accounts, unarranged files, and is under the
management of functionaries as numerous
as they are diversified in their duties. Be-
sides, most of the committee belong to other
standing committees whose duties are con-
stant and laborious, and it is well known to
the House that its regular sessions have
been marked by topics of such deep and
vital importance, as to make it an imperious
duty for every member to be in his place.
These circumstances have rendered it ut-
terly impossible for the committee to bestow
upon the trust confided to them that atten-
tion which the magnitude of its interest re-
quired. They have, however, examined
partially into the subject referred to them,
and now submit the result of that inquiry.
First, in relation to the Executive branch
of Government, and the chief departments
connected with it, they feel assured that
there is a proper disposition in the high of-
ficers who preside over them, to have their
subordinate agents perform their duties with
honesty, industry, and fidelity, and that
they have from time to time instituted in-
quiries to that end. Nevertheless, from the
great multiplication of their duties by
legislation, rendering additional officers nec-
essary, from the great increase of business
and its extraordinary expansion, necessarily
removing officers from the eye of the con-
trolling power, and there by lessening di-
rect responsibility, abuses have crept into
all the offices, and do now exist to an extent
which nothing but a new organization can
correct. Many of these abuses, some of
which the committee will mention, the heads
of departments themselves have detected,
and it is from their inquiries into the con-
duct of their subordinates they derive their
information.
In some of the departments, clerks have
been in the habit of procuring appointments
for others, and then exacting from the new-
ly appointed clerks two-thirds and three-
fourths of their salaries as compensation for
getting them into office.
In the mode of making contracts for the
usual supplies of the navy, rules have been
adopted by agents manifestly opposed to the
interest of the Government, calculated to fa-
vor particular contractors, in which Govern-
ment has been defrauded, and leaving but
little doubt that some of the clerks have par-
ticipated in the benefits of the contract.
Besides these cases, the committee have
well-founded reasons to believe, and they
obtained their information in such a manner
as makes it unnecessary now to detail, but
which is sufficient to authorize the course
they have recommended at the end of this
report, which will establish the true state of
the facts—that the labors of the officers of
the different departments are disproportioned
and very unequally paid, giving the low-
est salaries to the greatest laborers—that cer-
tain office hours are established for the per-
formance of business, after which extra al-
lowances are given to the clerks for what is
esteemed extra services, thereby furnishing
an inducement to neglect the work in the
stated hours, and there are strong reasons
to believe that such neglect is the fact—that
if the duties of the officers were more equal-
ly apportioned, and the time of performing
their regulated according to the compensation
they received, there might be a considerable
reduction of their number—that officers and
non-commissioned officers of the army are
called to fill civil stations in the departments,
and receive pay in both situations, evidently
showing, as the committee think, that, if the
duties of their original stations do not require
to be reduced, in whole or in part, as the true
nature of their actual services may require—

that the contingent funds of many of the de-
partments are misapplied, and that they are
not properly accounted for any where—that
no account is taken of the Government pur-
chases for the use of the departments; and
that it is bought, used, and disposed of, with-
out any system or regular record of its cost,
value, or final disposition. That there is
great irregularity in many of the offices, a
disregard of the laws regulating the conduct
of the officers, a failure to comply with many
important provisions, such as taking of oaths,
making reports to Congress, omitting re-
quirements as to specific objects, charging
more than lawful fees, the clear evidence of
some of which is to be found in the late con-
duct of the Superintendent of the Patent
Office, investigated and severely censured
by the head of the State Department, and
reported to the Senate by a call from that
body on the 26th of May last.

These are some of the many abuses it is
believed exist, and which a further and full-
er examination would develop; but as no
definite action can be had, even if the com-
mittee could have investigated the subject,
and submitted to the House their report
founded thereupon, yet, they do think that
the subject is one requiring the most search-
ing scrutiny; and that all whom it may con-
cern should be put upon a strict accountability
to the Representatives of the People.

The committee would respectfully suggest to
the House, that there is an urgent necessity
for minute inquiry into all that part of the
machinery of Government employed in the
collection of the revenue.
First. In relation to that branch of it arising
from the sales of the public lands, in
which there is much to dispense with and
more to correct, and especially in relation
to the wasteful and misapplied employment
of the contingent fund of the land office.
Second. In relation to the customs. This
is indeed a most important subject of consid-
eration and of inquiry. It is believed that
there are more collection districts than are
necessary, that many might be advantageously
abolished, that there are many similar cases
to that of the Genesee custom house,
where the receipts are only \$800 and the
expenses \$5000; that in some of the officers
the salaries are perfect sinecures, whilst in
others, where real honest necessary services
are performed, the pay is quite an adequate
compensation. This applies to many of the
districts on the northern and eastern coasts—
that in others the most extravagant salaries
are paid, and an unusual number of officers
allowed, some of which are known to be
superannuated and incapable of business, but
who are retained from pure feelings of sym-
pathy—a virtue though extremely praise-
worthy in its proper place, is unknown to
the stern and inflexible execution of the laws.
That on the Canada line there are very many
officers in the receipt of high salaries, who
do not reside the tenth part of their time at
the place where their office is established,
who perform the very little business required
of them by deputies, and these deputies are
paid out of all proportion to the extent of
their services.

This is said to be justified by the great li-
ability to smuggling on that line, but these
establishments need revision, especially since
the inducement to smuggling has been so
much diminished by the late policy of the
Government—that in some of the large ports
the increase of expenses and multiplication
of officers have very far exceeded the increase
of business, and when it is recollected that
the late revenue laws have effected a very
material change, and lightened the pressure
of business in most or all of the transactions
of the custom house, little or no doubt is en-
tertained that a very considerable saving to
Government may be made, by a revision of
the laws regulating the receipts of customs
in those ports. The expenses, and they
were of no trifling amount, in relation to
weighing, marking, gauging, measuring, &c.
have been in a great degree rendered un-
necessary, by the duty free character of many
of the articles subject heretofore to the pro-
cesses of these respective operations; and no
doubt is entertained that there can be a re-
duction of some, and a union of others, of
those employments, contributing in a whole-
some degree to the retrenchment of public
expenditure.
The same policy of the Government in relation
to the change of articles upon which duties
are hereafter to be laid, together with the pro-
spective and gradual diminution of those duties,
controlling beneficially the usual inducements to fraud
upon the revenue, furnishes a decided conviction
that the naval establishment employed in the re-
venue collection might be considerably reduced.
That salutary changes might be made in this large
branch of the fiscal operations of the Government
is not doubted for a single moment. When it is
considered what an increase of officers the oc-
casional increase of business has produced in the
Treasury Department, a great portion of which
is now finished, and no longer requiring the services
of those accumulated agents, and when, too, it is
recollected what a vital change our revenue laws
have undergone, it is not well perceived how the
Government can excuse itself to the People, short
of a speedy reorganization of this extensive agency.
It must be a fact of some surprise, when it is
stated, that in the Treasury Department alone in
the city of Washington, unconnected with its nu-
merous commissioners and officers elsewhere, there
are nearly 200 officers; at an annual expense of
one quarter of a million of dollars.
Before leaving this subject the committee would
beg leave earnestly to call the attention of Con-
gress to what is called the Indian Bureau, against
which there is a more extensive complaint than
against any other of the minor departments. That
it is the source of great and unnecessary expen-
diture, accompanied with an abuse of its original ob-
ject, is a matter too notorious to be questioned.
As the Committee stated before, it is not intended
to cast any imputation upon the Heads of depart-

ments, for it is believed that a due vigilance has been exercised on their part to correct the evils, which seem to have resulted from an unusual mass of legislation growing out of the late war with Great Britain, together with the land and Indian relations of the Government, a large portion of which was temporary, and now greatly needing a thorough revision.

Concerning the Post Office Department, the committee decided it unnecessary to institute any inquiry, as this subject was specially in charge of a committee of the Senate, whose report has been made and contemplated the joint action of the two Houses of Congress. Without expressing any opinion on that report, it appears to your committee that it belongs peculiarly to this branch of the Legislature to inquire into the expenditures of that institution, but for the special application of another and higher remedy, if there shall be found a criminal appropriation of the funds.

In relation to the expenditures of the Judiciary Department, the committee have had no opportunity to touch that subject. The Legislature Department furnishes ample field for retrenchment, but the committee regret that their limited time and other public obligations, would not allow them to collect and present, in the clear and decided manner they could desire, the evidence of this fact. They can, however, say that the contingent expenses of Congress are most unreasonably extravagant. In the articles of stationery, fuel, messengers, clerks, clerk hire, printing, repairs of public buildings, furniture, constantly purchasing and repairing, cultivation of public grounds, &c. &c. there is undoubtedly a wasteful expenditure, the connection of which seems to be loudly demanded, and will be readily found in those obvious provisions which a thorough examination into the subject cannot fail to suggest.

There is no system whatever in providing the necessary facilities for legislation, either in the quantity, quality, or cost of material; or the official services required for that purpose. All is left to irresponsible agents, whose mutual interest is to continue if not to increase its expenses, and to prevent, if possible, any alteration of that state of things which would necessarily strike at their support. But Congress owes it to themselves and to their constituents to correct all abuses in the expenditure of the public moneys. Being connected with their appropriate functions, and the immediate guardians of the public revenue, raised and expended by their voice, it is eminently due to their fidelity to see that none of it is improperly expended or applied to themselves. A personal appropriation of it beyond the absolute necessities of their public duties, involves a breach of trust of the most disreputable character. It is confidently believed, that nothing is necessary but a revelation of such abuses, to have them speedily corrected; to this end, an inquiry into the foregoing subjects is earnestly recommended.

There is one other subject which the committee would bring to the notice of the House, and deserves, as they conceive, some legislative interference. It is in reference to the mileage of members of Congress. There is a very great inequality in the charges made on this account. These facts are exhibited in the settlement with members.

Between the members of the same State, living, as is believed, not more than seventy miles apart, there is a difference in their accounts of 256 dollars; one charges for 800 miles, the other for 1120. Between the representatives of two adjoining States, taking the average mileage of each, the payment of one delegation is 776 dollars each, while that of the other is 1,776 dollars; their average residence apart being not more than three hundred miles. Between one member living in one State, and that of another residing in an adjoining one, not exceeding four hundred miles apart, the difference between their pay is \$1,152; one charges 640 dollars, the other 1,792 dollars. This results from the manner of travelling to and from the seat of Government, each charging according to the particular route he takes.

The law now in force, by which that subject is regulated, is the same in language and in substance that has existed from the foundation of the Government. The mileage of each member is estimated, so says the law, "by the most usual road from the place of his residence to the seat of Congress." These words prescribe the rule of computation as it now exists, evidently contemplating that members of Congress are to charge for travelling on the most direct way, upon which convenient travelling can be performed, and only to be paid accordingly. The committee are of opinion that this, as well as all the previous subjects to which they have adverted, requires the immediate legislation of Congress, and to that end they recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three members, be appointed to continue the inquiries on the several subjects contained in the resolution passed April 19th, 1834, upon which this report is founded, during the recess of Congress, and to report to this House at its next session, such bill or bills as may be necessary to effect the objects of the same.

Charleston, Sept. 1.

Violent Tornado.—A steady rain commenced in this city on Friday night last, which continued without intermission throughout the whole of Saturday, and yesterday forenoon. Between three and four o'clock, on Sunday morning, the wind veered suddenly round to S. E. and a Tornado, or Whirlwind, of a most violent character, struck the City in the vicinity of the Battery, and passing up towards Church street, swept along in that direction with a tremendous force, uprooting, twisting and breaking off the trees, and scattering the branches in every direction. Its course continued in nearly a due North direction, and the destruction of trees, fences, &c. &c. can be traced only as far as Boundary street. The only injury of consequence sustained, as far as we can learn, was the demolition of the Vegetable Market, a wooden building which was blown down and completely destroyed. The Tornado could have been but of a few rods in breadth, as indicated by the tearing up of the trees. It continued only two or three minutes—but its violence was greater than any thing we ever before experienced; accompanied by a roaring as of heavy thunder, and causing the building over which it passed to tremble to their very foundations.

Courier.

Definition of "Rioters."—Persons who "take the responsibility" and "obey the law as they understand it."

Notice.

THE Fourth Instalment on Stock of the Cape Fear, York and Fallow River Road Company, being 50 per cent. on the amount of subscription, is due and payable on Monday 15th inst.

By order, JAMES SEAWELL, Pres't. September 8, 1834.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.	SHERIFFS.
Anson, Ashe, Buncombe, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Beaufort, Burke, Cabarrus, Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Chatham, Chowan, Cumberland, Camden, Caswell, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecomb, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Lenoir, Macon, Montgomery, New Hanover, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Person, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Rowan, Rockingham, Robeson, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Surfer, Swain, Tyrrell, Washington, Wilkes, Warren, Wayne, Wake, Yamacraw.	Alexander Little, Noah Mast, James Lowry, John J. McMillan, Alex't J. McMillan, Maurice Moore, John McWilliams, Samuel P. Carson, George Klutts, Caleb Stevens, Otway Burns, Daniel Lindsay, Hugh McQueen, Samuel T. Sawyer, Dun. McCormick, Edmund J. Barco, James Kerr, Rich'd D. Spaight, John E. Hussey, John A. Hogan, Hardy Flowers, John D. Hawkins, James Wyche, Wm. W. Cowper, Wyatt Moye, Jonathan Parker, John Branch, G. W. Montgomery, Caleb Spencer, N. Edmonston, Joseph F. Caldwell, Hilary Wilder, James Harrison, Bartlett Shippey, Wm. D. Moseley, Benj. S. Brittain, Cornelius Dowd, Rouben Kendall, Wm. McLeary, Jesse Cooper, Owen Holmes, Sam'l L. Arrington, Wm. B. Lockhart, Thomas Ennett, Wm. Montgomery, Robert Vanhook, Wm. Wilbur, Alfred Moe, Jesse Wilson, John Beard, Jr., A. Staley, Robert Martin, Shadrach Howell, John L. Fairley, B. H. Durham, Arch'd C. Gavin, Wm. P. Dobson, William Flynn, Ephraim Mann, Charles Phelps, James Wellborn, W'n N. Edwards, Samuel Sherard, Thomas Baker, Thomas Baker.	A. W. Brandon, P. W. Kittrell, Jonathan Horton, T. Witcher, Joseph Henry, James Weaver, David Outlaw, Thomas J. Pugh, Robert Lyon, Amos Richardson, Rob't M. McRacken, Ab. Baker, Henry S. Clarke, S. Smallwood, Harvey Perkins, Sam'l Fleming, D. M. Barringer, Jacob Williams, Marmaduke Powell, J. Frink, James Manney, Elijah S. Bell, Josiah Harrison, Wallace Bray, R. C. Cotton, Wm. Fouches, Baker F. Welch, Wm. Byrum, D. Jordan, Jr., David McNeill, Tho's Tillet, J. N. McPherson, John E. Brown, L. A. Gwyn, Abner Hartley, F. P. Latham, James K. Hill, O. R. Kennan, George Smith, C. Brummell, John W. Potts, Turner Bynum, Jos. J. Macklin, Wm. H. Battle, Sandy Harris, Robert Potter, Lemuel Riddick, John Wiley, James Harper, James Williams, William Adams, Jesse Lindsay, J. R. J. Daniel, Wm. L. Long, Siphia Smith, Isaac Carter, Francis Locke, Edmund E. Lilly, John L. Smith, Jos. H. Walker, Sol. Lowdermilk, Jas. A. King, Jas. Tomlinson, Josiah Houder, James Howland, Nathan Foscoe, Daniel Hoke, Henry Cansler, Windal Davis, Geo. Whitfield, J. W. Guinn, Thomas Tatham, Wm. Wadsworth, A. McDonald, Benj. Watson, Jno. Swindell, W. J. Alexander, J. M. Hutchison, E. S. Smithwick, R. Roebuck, L. H. Marshall, S. Register, George Boddie, Ford Taylor, A. B. Smith, Wm. E. Crump, D. S. Sanders, Nath. L. Mitchell, Joseph Allison, John Stockard, Robert Jones, J. N. Williamson, I. C. Blatchford, T. C. Mathews, Luke Albrighton, J. L. Foreman, Benjamin Mullen, Josiah Perry, Burton Craig, John Clement, Zebedee Reed, B. Hawkins, F. J. Irion, Blake W. Braswell, Edward Lee, Giles S. McLean, James Williams, Isaac Dockery, David Hamrick, J. H. Bedford, Arch'd C. Monk, Dickson Sloan, H. M. Waugh, P. Henderson, J. F. Poindexter, Leonard Ziglar, Cha. McCleese, G. H. Alexander, Uriah Swanner, A. Davenport, William Horton, B. F. Martin, Thos. J. Judkins, John Bragg, Calvin Cook, William Fort, Wm. H. Haywood, J. W. Jones, Tilden Blacklock, Wm. Deaton.	H. B. Hammond, G. Phillips, Wylie Jones, William Hankins, Allen Grist, John Boon, Wm. H. Archibald, — Williamson, H. D. Bridges, Wm. D. Roscoe, John McLean, Wilson G. Lamb, Thomas L. Lee, John B. Dawson, Thomas J. Kenner, William Kennedy, William D. Pettaway, Guston Perry, L. Gilliam, James Simmons, Richard G. Cowper, Henry S. Spencer, N. G. Howell, A. S. Ballinger, Riden M. McDaniel, James Truitt, Edward M'Intosh, John M. Allen, Joseph M'Connaughey, Simon M. Smithwick, Charles B. Morris, Samuel W. W. Vick, Peter Harrell, James C. Turrentine, John A. Barnett, Joshua A. Pool, Howell Albrighton, James Long, Fielding Slater, Martin Roberts, Neill M'Alpin, William Carson, Curtis Thompson, Enos Rutledge, Salathiel Stone, Hezekiah G. Spruill, John J. Bryan, William G. Jones, William Thompson, Paschal B. Bart, Thomas Wilson.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

Singular Manufacture.—It is probably very little known that an extensive manufacture is carried on in this neighborhood, by which old rags are made into cloth. Yet such is the fact, and to so great an extent does this manufacture prevail, that at least five million pounds weight of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany and other parts for this purpose. The rags are subjected to a machine which tears them to pieces, and reduces them nearly to their primitive state of wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, again carded, slubbed, spun, and woven; and they make a cloth not very strong, but answering very well for padding, shoddies, and other purposes of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise which thus resurrects old cloth, and gives it a second existence. There is nothing whatever of fraud in the manufacture; it is a justifiable economy to make the material go as far as it will. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the neighborhood of Batley.—Leeds Mercury.

Masonic.—A meeting of Free Masons from all parts of Worcester county, Mass. was held on the 18th of August. A number of resolutions were adopted, having for their object the severance of the Institution. It is conceived to be a civil duty to take this step, in order to promote the harmony of society, and because the Legislature of Massachusetts has declared all unauthorized oaths and obligations unlawful. They also state that in the present improved state of society, the institution has become unnecessary, and that it may now be relinquished by the free and voluntary act and common consent of its members, without sacrifice of honor or integrity.

Wilmington (N. C.) People's Press. A negotiation between the authorities of the General Government and the Wyandot Indians, is now on foot, for the purchase from the Indians of the Wyandot Reservation, in Ohio, embracing 146,216 acres of superior soil, the only lands in the State having an Indian title. The Government offers to give the Wyandots the same amount of land, west of the Mississippi, as they have in Ohio; to give them the amount their lands sell for, reserving 70 cents per acre only, to defray expenses on sales, &c.; furnish each a sufficient number of blankets; furnish the Indians with one year's provisions; be at the expense of removing them; and pay five per cent. on the amount of sales for twenty years; then pay the Indians the balance, after deducting the 70 cents per acre, or invest it for their use.—Balt. Amer.

Ir.—If every one were honest, we need not lock our doors. If a mistress would scold less, she would have less reason to scold. If young ladies now-a-days, did not become women at 13, men would have much better wives.

If you want to make a sober man a drunk and instructive volume. We sum up our opinion conclusively, when we say, we be- lieve it admirably fitted to its end, viz: to lead to the preservation of health and the improvement of physical and mental education. This latter is in itself an important subject, and a fruitful theme for discussion—but we refer our readers for it to the work itself.

JUDGE McLEAN.

The following letter from Judge McLean, of Ohio, is in reply to an invitation to a public dinner at the Fountain Green Hotel, on the 4th of July last given by the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Richmond, June 29th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my absence in the country delayed until yesterday the receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. inviting me to the "Democratic Festival" to be given at Fountain Green on the 4th of July next. It would afford me high gratification to unite with my fellow citizens of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, in the object of the festival, which you informed me, are "to bring together those Democrats who have been for some time divided in their choice of men, in union and harmony, to resuscitate the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, to proclaim your aversion to man-worship, and to establish principles, as the only safe standard," &c. Our own reflections and the examples of history should convince us that no free government can long be sustained where men are substituted for principles. If we are not incapable of receiving instruction from example, we must profit by the example of past ages, which have been overthrown by an abandonment of principle, and a blind adhesion to men. We are all selfish beings, and either through infirmity or depravity, are always liable to err. A principle which may be denounced to day, may shortly become the test of political orthodoxy, and thus all the great movements of the government may depend upon the whim or caprice of an individual, who, himself, may be the miserable instrument of political jugglers. This is the government of an absolute monarchy, by whatever name it may be called.

It is a just and profound observation of Machiavel, "that the real power of government are sometimes contracted to a narrower point in republics, than in monarchies." He who has not seen this tendency in republican governments, has profited little by the lights of history or experience.

In the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who ever heard of Jefferson men, Madison men, or Monroe men? Parties were then known by the principles which they advocated, and they formed the rule by which men were judged. And if we wish to preserve our government, we must get back again to the standard of principles which were then professed and maintained.

Let a party be organized with an exclusive reference to any individual, and let that individual be placed at the head of the government, he must of necessity be supported in all his measures. If he shall be supported by his party only when he is right, the party must soon be broken in pieces; for his name being the only rallying point, whenever the party shall fail to justify and sustain all his acts, it closes its appropriate designation, and must dissolve. It is therefore as necessary to support the chief of a party, thus organized, when he is wrong, as when he is right.

But this is not the case when a party is organized in reference to principles which are vital to a free government. On these the standard is planted, and by these are all the members of the party, from the highest to the lowest, judged. A party with such a basis, and with intelligence, virtue, and patriotism to direct it, must always be impregnable. I speak of no sectional party, but of one devoted to the great principles of republican government, and which views men, however exalted by their talents and public services, as mere agents to act for the welfare of the whole Union.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN McLEAN.

The Mechanics Convention at Utica.—In a short paragraph a day or two ago, we expressed regret at the circumstance of a political character having been inadvertently assigned to the objects and doings of this body; and we now have pleasure in confirming the statement then put forth, that politics did not enter there, by the following extract of a letter written without any knowledge of what had been said here, by one who had a seat in the Convention.

Utica, 23d August. I have been honored with a seat in the Mechanics Convention in this city. Efforts were made prior to its assembling to induce a belief that its object was to benefit one of the political parties of the day. I was not concerned in getting up this Convention, and could not therefore know precisely what the objects of its movers were. I am now satisfied that they were precisely as represented, viz: to bring an influence to bear in the next Legislature against the present State prison monopoly—so ruinous to many—and nothing more. Mechanics of all parties are united in this visit, and their measures will certainly not be without good results. I will send you in a few days the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Utica, 26th August.—The Mechanics Convention at the Court House in this city on Wednesday morning last, and organized by appointing Rudolph Snyder, Esq. of Utica, President; Anson Baker, of New York, and Frederick Starr, of Rochester, Vice Presidents, and Robert Taylor, of New York, and R. Hogarth, of Monroe, Secretaries. The Convention continued in session until 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The proceedings were characterized by great unanimity and harmony of feeling, and were unusually interesting. Several very able addresses were delivered, which must have satisfied all who heard them, that talents as not confined to the learned professions. The details and facts laid before the Convention as to the ruinous effects produced on many branches of the mechanics by the State Prison monopoly, and the distress and ruin brought upon those who have heretofore supported themselves respectably and comfortably by those occupations which now come in competition with State Prison labor, were truly appalling. Some facts were disclosed also, with regard to the letting of the contracts, which went to show that corruption and favoritism are not entirely banished from our land.

The Address and Resolutions adopted by the Convention, were ably drawn up, and set forth their grievances, and their determination that those grievances shall be redressed, in firm but temperate language, evidently showing that the feeling which is now aroused will not be suffered to languish until the object for which they assembled is attained. We believe that this is the commencement of a new era in the mechanics of our State, and that they are destined speedily to take a much more elevated rank in the community than they have hitherto occupied.—Oneida Whig.

The Fayetteville Journal, acting perfectly in accordance with its General character for falsehood and misrepresentation, has made out that 100 members of the ensuing session of the Legislature are in favor of the present administration, and 45 against it! The representation from this county is shabby enough, in all conscience; and he has represented it ten times more so, by placing a part of it on the Jackson list. Now whatever other sins our members elect from this county, may have to answer for, they are not guilty of Jacksonism, Van Burenism, or Brownism.—Greensborough Patriot.

I don't like to see a professor of religion sitting out on the pavement on Sunday.

Rhode Island Elected.

We have had our election for the choice of Representatives to the next Legislature, and the result is truly glorious. The Whigs have achieved a most splendid victory over the Tories of this State. In Smithfield, North Providence, Johnston, Warwick, West Greenwich, Barrington, Portsmouth, and Littlecompton, there were regular, and hard fought battles, and in all those towns the Anti-Jackson candidates have been elected. The Tories have strained every nerve, and spent immense sums of money—but all in vain:—the intelligence and political integrity of our honest yeomanry were barriers which they could not pass. The Jackson Party in this State are now prostrate, without the least chance of ever regaining any standing in Rhode Island. We have heard from nearly all the towns in the State, and we rejoice in being able to assure our friends abroad, that neither Eliza R. Potter, nor any other Tory, will be elected to the Senate of the U. States. This appointment of law takes place at the next October session of our Legislature, has been the occasion of the conflict at the Polls at the recent town-meetings, and the whole measures of the Jackson Administration, came up before our free men for review. The Protest with its monstrous claims for executive power, prerogative and control—the fraudulent and corrupt management of the Post Office Department—the extravagance and unprecedented increase of expenditure under the present administration—the violent and unconstitutional seizure of the public purse by the executive, and the merits of the "Experiment" were canvassed before the people, and the free men of Rhode Island have pronounced sentence of condemnation upon all these proceedings of Jackson and Van Buren.

The death blow has now been given to the fell spirit of Jacksonism in this State. Rhode Island has placed herself by the side of Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Delaware, and Maryland, in the great contest for Constitutional Liberty. She has now nailed her colors to the mast, and under the Banner of Whig Principles, she will be found nobly contending until the battle shall have been fought and won. Let the Freemen of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Georgia, but do their duty at their approaching elections, and there will be nothing left of Jacksonism to disturb the public peace—destroy the public property—and corrupt the public morals of the country. The whole West, except Tennessee, has, at the recent elections, in a voice of thunder, spoken her abhorrence of the reigning Dynasty in the nation. The whole South is united against the present administration. When Maine shall have done her glorious work, all New England, with the exception of one dark corner, will be arrayed against Jackson and Van Buren. And when the South, and West, and North are united, they will certainly be the malignant giant of Toryism in this Republic will have an end. Every friend of Republican Government, must rejoice at the unerring signs of the Times. A brighter day is opening upon our country, when there will be no Juggernauts to worship—no more Royal Protections, claiming all power for the Executive—no "experiments" upon the business of the people—no corrupt pillaging of the public Treasury—no corrupt Post and Land offices to lavish the people's money, to debauch and enslave them—no army of government office holders to mislead and overawe the people and "bring the influence of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections." Yes—the reign of corruption is drawing to a close. Let the corrupt minions of Power be preparing for the day of reckoning. It may be as well for them to be making up their accounts. All they get of Extra allowances, and for travelling agencies, and for "blanks, wrapping paper, and twine," they must get soon, or the golden opportunity will forever escape them. The DAY OF REFORM is at hand, when the People will take their own concerns into their own hands, and administer their own government for their own benefit.—Providence Jour.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 29.

Destructive fire.—About half past 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the interior of the block bounded by Broadway, Howard, Mercer and Grand streets. It was a perfect calm, and the flames spread rapidly in every direction.

In the interior of the block, but opening by a passage way to Mercer street, No. 20, the extensive four story brick building, about 80 feet long by 50 or 60 in breadth, owned by Benjamin Burtell, and occupied by him and Cornell & Althouse as a manufactory, totally destroyed, with nearly all its contents. Cornell & Althouse were insured, but not to the full amount of their loss.

Rear of No. 28, Mercer street, a stable occupied by G. C. Campbell, destroyed.

On Mercer street—No. 16, a two story brick building, slightly injured.

No. 18, a three story brick building, occupied by Mr. — Moran, considerably injured.

No. 20, two story brick, owned by Benj. Burtell, occupied by Samuel Cornell, destroyed.

No. 22, two story brick, owned by Benj. Burtell, and occupied by him and Cornell & Althouse as a boarding house, and Wm. Shaw, as a dwelling, injured.

No. 24, a two story frame building, owned by Benjamin Burtell, and unoccupied on account of some repairs which were making, totally destroyed.

No. 26, a handsome two story brick building, occupied as a dwelling by C. Keyser, badly damaged.

On Broadway.—The large five story brick building, No. 441, owned and occupied as a cabi- net ware-house and factory by Miller and Campbell, totally destroyed. The contents of the ware-rooms below, were principally saved; but those of the upper floors were destroyed. Understood to be insured.

No. 443, the hardware furnishing establishment of N. Ludlum; a three story building of brick, occupied above by the same as a dwelling; very badly damaged; goods principally removed. Iron factory in the rear—part of the same establishment—totally destroyed.

No. 445, a three story brick building, occupied below by a Grandstand, as a hair store; and by L. Lewis, as an astral lamp store; considerably injured; goods removed. Building owned by Benjamin Burtell, who we learn, had insurance on all his property.

No. 447, occupied as a carpet store by Hiram Miller, slightly injured. Goods partly removed.

No. 439, next below Miller & Campbell's, occupied below as a soda establishment, and above as a dwelling. Partially damaged.

Missouri.—The Western (Mi.) Monitor states that all the members of Assembly, except one, elected in the upper part of the State, are anti-Van Buren. The St. Louis Republican says, if this be so, it will give a decided anti-Van Buren majority in the General Assembly, and of course, an opposition Senator in the place of Mr. Linn, whose term of appointment expired with the last session of Congress.

It is said that Dr. Hannah, of Washington, has invented an apparatus for removing the stone from the bladder, without cutting, or scarcely pain the patient.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Victoria, Capt. Mearns, have received London and Liverpool letters to July 26th, (Saturday.) Both of them contain a Liverpool letter of Saturday.

Down to July 20th, there had been no engagement between the armies of Carlos and Gen. Rodil. The former was at his head quarters at Santa Cruz de Cardena, and the latter at Lerin. The movements of 9,000 men had left Pamplona, and joined Don Carlos. A decisive movement was expected, in the course of a few days at farthest.

A letter of the 16th, from Gen. Rodil, states that Don Miguel, contrary to his solemn promise, was endeavoring to get back to Portugal. Should he succeed in his attempt, he will unquestionably be expelled from an outlaw.

The Morning Herald of the 20th mentions a report of the death of the late Col. Colburn on the previous morning.

Between 60 and 70 houses were destroyed by fire at North Tawton, near Exeter.

The Committee of the House of Commons to whom was referred the new Trade Bill, have decided by a majority of 100 in favor of the scale recommended by the Government, which will subject the duties to a fluctuating, instead of a fixed scale. The Morning Herald says that this will have bad effects from this provision.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Adams, of the Brig Ellsworth, Gibraltar, brings intelligence that he left on the 23d July, the number of deaths had decreased to about 12 a day, for the three last days prior to his sailing.

From Gibraltar papers to the 24th, it appears that the Cholera has been kept in the Southern Provinces of Spain, and mortality has been very great. It is not abating, but in some places it seems to be numerous. In Jerez, on the 12th ult. the number of deaths was 71; on the 13th 14th, 56; 15th, 57. The number of cases at the end of the last month was 345. In Malaga, the Cholera had been very fatal, but was subsiding; the number of deaths on the 15th not exceeding 10. Algezras the number of cases on the 15th and 16th was 12 and 16—deaths 5 and 6. In the vicinity of Cadiz, this disease was increasing to a most alarming extent. Olvera, the deaths in four days were 142. In Vejez, in two days, 31. A considerable number were around Cadiz, and no more were admitted from ports where the Cholera prevailed. In the Province of Granada the deaths in five days were 142, but disease was abating. It had also spread to a great extent in Cordova.

Boston Merc. Jour.

A very considerable extent of business has been done in Cotton this week, but chiefly up to close of Wednesday; since which there has been less demand, and today comparatively little doing. We have improved upon the quantity of last week 44 per lb. for the common grades of American, and about 44 per lb. upon which advance is maintained, although the market closes quiet.

The purchases made by speculation in American, 200 Bahia, 200 Pernambuco, 200 and 300 Surat; and by exporters, 500 Bahia, 500 Pernambuco, 500 and 1000 Surat. The imports in 1834, up to the 24th, were 43,630 bags, of which 13,100 were to 184—20 stained do 134—12,771 to 184—13,400 New Orleans 741 to 184—Alabama, &c. 741 to 9—2940 Pernambuco 121—440 Bahia 541 to 112—2170 Pernambuco to 113d—50 Demerara 1244—444 (the day 941 to 103d—180 Egyptian 144—1000 Surat 541 to 741 per lb.

Liverpool, July 26.—The market in wool and all the good parcels of South America are drawn for the present. There is a fair advance on follow.

July 28.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday to-day are 5000 bags, at 44 per lb.

The leader of a band of men who were extensively engaged in negro stealing at South, by the name of John A. Murrell, lately been tried in West Tennessee—being his prosecution the court house was crowded a large number of the assembled ladies. He is represented to have been associated with every thing that was desperate in villany—having been taken when taken, and succeeding in effecting designs; eluding all vigilance, and becoming a common prey of the property of all.

principal witness against him was a man who had been in pursuit, and while accompanying with this object in view, became acquainted with Murrell, into whose favor he ingratiated himself, by representing that he was endeavoring, when they met, to become listed among the rogues he directed.

This means he obtained possession of all his plans and secrets; the details of which, as given in court, were highly entertaining, and well arranged, and calculated to form the subject of a story, or novel unsurpassed by any thing produced by fiction. Murrell was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.—N. Y. Star.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer in reply to the allegations of an Abolition paper, that that establishment was under the control of the United States says—

"It is a base falsehood, that the National Intelligencer has, as suggested, been sold, and chased by an agent of the Bank of the U. S. for any one else. It is false that it has been sold for sale, or could have been at any time, without the consent of its editors. The proprietors of the National Intelligencer have fore given a lien on their property to secure the payment of debts due by them, is true. The Government have done no more than any other man would do who intended to pay his debts; but that lien, with their consent, was sold, in 1829, and bought by the Bank of the U. S. That building is now rented by G. & S. Branch Bank here, at a rent of \$600 per annum. This is the only shadow of a foundation on which the charge can be sustained.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

We fear much damage has been done the crops of Rice and Corn on the Cape Fear, in consequence of the Freshet during the past week. The water rose here forty-eight feet. The former has been converted with several Planters on the Cape Fear, and they agree in opinion that the crops of Corn are lost, and they are every thing for the Rice. The destruction of Mills and Bridges have been great—some of which have been returned to the Post Office from an impossibility to proceed. The storm does not appear to have done so severe upon the upper Southern

The Postmaster at Georgetown, S. C., in consequence to Jno. McRae, Esq. says the loss of property sustained by the late Tornado in that place will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, independent of the crops. Add to this the loss which have occurred from the recent Freshet, destruction of property must be immense.

What will the Van Buren Regency say the statements of facts contained in the Raleigh Register and Star, which we publish, upon the politics of old North Carolina. Will the Globe attempt to brave the truth of these stubborn facts, or will not the Regency advise his Editorial corps to be more particular for the future in the observance of the contest is evidently at an end. The die is cast;—and that is not all—the change in public opinion is still rapidly progressing, and will, doubtless, continue to until sound principles shall give guidance the administration of the affairs of the State. What is it that has produced the Bank influence has had an agency over the minds of our honest yeomanry. The Regency have felt the smart of despotism in the hands of a party, blindly fighting under banners of a violent and intemperate chief. A course by any party, will always be "old Rip." The State is wide awake and will not again slumber whilst the Constitution is jeopardized or the Laws disregarded by the advocates of Power.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
POLITICS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
We have cautiously forbore for some weeks, to express our opinion with respect to the probable political complexion of the General Assembly of this State. We did not wish to "shoot until we were out of the woods." We now feel ourselves at liberty to declare from ascertained facts, that we are in the midst of a Revolution, that we have passed triumphantly through the battle has been fought and won. The period that Gen. Jackson aspired the highest legal honors of the nation, within less than a year, no State in the Union do not except Tennessee, has supported him with more unwavering firmness, more unvarying unanimity, than North Carolina. But now that the character of the contest is changed, the scene is changed, it is in vain, that the Office holders and the Office hunters call upon the community in his name, to rally around Mr. Van Buren—to palliate the corruptions of the Office Department—to proclaim the "golden age"—to sustain the "present Executive power" defined by the Regency—to abjure every principle which Gen. Jackson into the office—the Regency single term—the constitutional obligation to appoint to office Members of the Regency—the promise that the patronage of the government should never be brought into conflict with the freedom of Elections—judicious Tariff—a national system of Internal Improvement and the talismanic RETRENCHMENT and REFORM, viscribed upon the list of Executive duties.

Most assuredly, the delusion is at an end, we do not make the assertion lightly, we declare, that we do not believe there has been either in Kentucky, or Indiana, or Illinois, or Indiana, a more decided change than in North Carolina. There is in the history of our State a parallel in point, that we cannot refrain from directing public attention to it. In 1824, the Senate of North Carolina, by a majority of five to one, approved the Alien Sedition Laws, and yet she was among the foremost in the great political Revolution of 1831.

We now proceed to verify our statement of great change which has been effected in the State, in the last twelve months: 1824, Gen. Jackson received 20,177 votes. Mr. Crawford received 15,396 votes.

Majority for Jackson 4,781
Gen. Jackson received 37,857 votes.
Mr. Adams 13,918 votes.

Majority for Jackson 23,939
Gen. Jackson received 24,862 votes.
Mr. Clay 4,563 votes.

Majority for Jackson 20,298
Take the following eleven Counties, containing one-fifth of the whole white population of the State, as a fair example to the next Assembly, their representation

As follows:

Anti.	Administration.
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1

These eleven counties, the following

Table exhibits the result at the Polls in 1828 and 1832:

	1828	1832
Adams	701	494
Bladen	1314	211
Bladen	384	111
Bladen	849	234
Bladen	765	60
Bladen	1191	429
Bladen	301	376
Bladen	358	299
Bladen	1197	321
Bladen	699	310
Bladen	8953	2689
Bladen		5794
Bladen		1078

Mark the parallel! The opposition to Mr. Van Buren in the next Legislature, from these counties, will be, as above stated, 28 to 7—or four to one. In 1828, Gen. Jackson's vote in the same counties, was 8,953 to 2,889, or more than three to one, and in 1832, (but two years ago!) as 5,794 to 1,078, or more than four to one. So great is the change, that although in 1824, Gen. Jackson or the People's Ticket triumphed over Mr. Crawford by about 5,000 votes, had these counties voted then, as they will vote at the next election, Mr. Crawford would have received the vote of the State by a decided majority. Will it be attempted to weaken the force of this statement, by alleging that the counties referred to above, are not a fair specimen? We think not in North Carolina. The Globe may attempt it at Washington, the Argus, at Albany, and possibly, it may be essayed at Richmond—but here, we defy investigation.

We make the assertion with perfect confidence in its correctness, that there has not been a change against us in a single county in the State! Will the Spectator allege that there has been in Rutherford—the Journal, in Cumberland—the Sentinel, in Craven—the Peoples' Press, in New Hanover—or to pass from generals to particulars, will any Van Buren Press in the State make the assertion with regard to a single county? We pause for a reply.

When we hear from any one who is disposed to press the examination farther, we will favor our readers with a few more facts not less surprising and cheering, than those which we have the pleasure to serve up to them to-day.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.
The Washington Globe evinces a disposition to misrepresent the result of the elections in this State at all hazards. In the first place, it affirms, in substance, that every possible sort of effort was used by the Whigs throughout the State to carry their point. This is so far from the truth, that every Regency man in the State will blush to read it. The fact is notorious here that the Whigs have been guilty of supineness, and have acted without concert, whilst the Regency, with a regularly organized corps, under the supervision of a grand Directory in this place, have united their energies, and strained every nerve to the utmost to sustain their sinking cause; and among other things, we know that uncommon pains were taken to disseminate copies of the Extra Globe. In the second place, the Globe alleges that this State has been flooded with pamphlets, speeches, &c. at the expense of the Bank of the United States, with the view of enlisting the people on the side of that institution. Now, we are not the apologists of the Bank; but if this be true, is it not strange that the flood has never rose so high as to reach even the centre of the State? The fact is, we have never before heard of any of these documents circulating in any part of it; and feel no hesitation in pronouncing this charge also a miserable fabrication, for what motive put forth we leave the public to judge. But what are the facts as it regards the other party? Why, during the last session of Congress certain districts, at least, were favored with a superabundant supply of the Government Official and like veracious publications. The Globe, in the third place, represents all who oppose the late measures of the administration, and, indeed, all who dare to say aught against the Kitchen Cabinet, as Bank men. How ridiculous! Has it forgotten the vote of the Legislature of the old Dominion—the result of the more recent elections in that State—and the frank confessions of its brother, the Richmond Enquirer? Is Virginia for the Bank? Is Mr. Ritchie a Bank man? Why, then, call all who will neither wear the collar of the Regency nor think the administration infallible, Bank men? But the Globe contends, in the last place, that the Regency will have an overwhelming majority in our next Legislature. This, too, is without foundation, and cannot be asserted with any regard for truth. The fact is, that although a majority of our last Legislature were probably friendly to General Jackson, yet the Regency, and some of the President's prominent measures were decidedly in the minority. There have been very many changes since then unfavorable to the Administration; and if, therefore, we were left to inference alone, we might reasonably conclude that there would be a decided majority in the next Assembly opposed to the Regency. But we have something more certain upon which to found this opinion. As we stated last week, we have not yet been able to ascertain the sentiments of many of the Members elect, and it is possible we shall not know them until the meeting of the Legislature; yet the facts already in our possession serve to confirm the opinion, then expressed, that the Whigs are triumphant.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.
The Experiment—How it Works.—Major Brant, of the Quartermaster's Department, has received drafts on the pet banks at New Orleans for ninety-five thousand dollars, or thereabouts, wherewith to pay Indian annuities, due, we understand, in June last. The Major is about to go or send to New Orleans in a few days for the money, which is to be brought thence at some expense and great hazard. Formerly the public money was transferred from place to place, wherever desired, without expense or risk to the Government. If five hundred thousand dollars were wanted at St. Louis, a single line from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank would place it there, and the public creditors were promptly paid. Now, it seems, the Indians and all others must wait the tardy operation of the new system, the nation is charged with enormous expense, and the public money exposed to imminent risk.

New Cotton.—Three bales of new cotton, from the plantation of Dr. Bishop of Sumter District, (says the Camden Journal of the 30th ult.) was brought to this market on Monday last, being the first arrival for the season. The quality is said to be good, by those who are judges of the article. It was purchased by Messrs. Holleman & Gass at 13 1/2 cents.

If we might be permitted to give our country friends a word of counsel at this moment, we would advise them by all means, to bring their crops forward as soon as practicable, as we have no doubt but the early prices will be much better than may reasonably be expected at a latter period.

Charleston Patriot.
Judge Gaston, of North Carolina has been named in the newspapers as proper to fill the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. His fitness in every respect no one can question, but he does not suit the Kitchen Cabinet. Mr. Taney has likewise been indicated; and he would, abundantly and dearly; but the Senate cannot be expected to confirm the nomination of a man whose treatment and views of the Constitution they have so justly and signally reprobated. More than ever it is necessary for the preservation of our liberties and constitutional system, that the Supreme Court should be kept free of malign influences. That tribunal may be considered as now under the special protection of the Senate, who, last winter, defended by their constitutional shield the rights and welfare of the People.

Walsh's Gazette.
The Merchants' Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw, chartered by the Legislature at its last session, will probably commence business in ten days. Since the payment of the second instalment, the officers and directors have used every exertion to prepare to discount bills without delay. From what we have heard, we understand the institution will be so conducted as to run very little hazard of loss. The engraving of the bills is neatly and beautifully executed. Besides the portrait of Sumter and of Green, the Fives have on one end the Genius of Liberty, with the cap, leaning on the urn of the Marston, and on the other, a strikingly correct representation of the monument of De Kalb. Above the centre may be seen the arms of the thirteen States, and below one of Marion's soldiers standing sentry. The whole appearance is fine.—Cheraw Gaz.

Proof of Madness.—A lady in England has been convicted of insanity, on the ground that, during her confinement, she never used any other words than "My dear, my darling, my love, my dear love."

NOTICE.
MEMBERS of Engine Company No. 2, will take notice that a regular meeting of said Company will be held at the Engine House on Saturday next at 5 o'clock, P.M. General and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented for the consideration of the Company.

JOHN H. COOK, Secretary.
September 9, 1834.

The Steamer John Walker.—This boat arrived on Saturday last, from Wilmington, with boats Washington, Glasgow and James Seawell in tow, loaded principally with Fall Supplies for our Merchants. The stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Salt, &c., is abundant. We regret to learn that the enterprising proprietor of this boat is about to remove her to the waters of the Pee Dee, in consequence solely, of the exorbitant tolls exacted by the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

From the Wilmington People's Press.
The Editor of the Observer thinks there will be a majority in the next Legislature of this State, against the administration. Those who build on this datum, are preparing for themselves a great disappointment. We have no doubt but that the majority, in favor of the administration, on joint ballot, will be forty, at least, and would have been much greater had the election, in all cases, been tested by the approbation or disapprobation of the people of the measures of government. This State has been vilely slandered, in regard to the strength as well as the merits of the different parties. The old school democratic republicans are as intelligent and upright, and possess all the virtues that adorn the human character, in as eminent a degree as the federalists, or any other party, in proportion to numbers.

[Hear the Editor of the Western Carolinian.]
Well Done.—We have now the satisfaction of announcing that a majority in our next Legislature will be opposed to the Administration. We foresaw and foretold, as much as twelve months ago, that the Jackson party was on the wane in this State; we knew that the People were awakening, and that all honest men would be guided by reason, as soon as the strange delusion should vanish; but we really did not expect so soon to witness the triumph of principle.

Our readers will find a list of the Members of Assembly and Sheriffs, elected in August last, on our second page.

Communications.
FOR THE OBSERVER.
Mr. Hale: Your neighbours of the North Carolina Journal in their last paper say:— "We have accounts of more 'Wig TRIUMPHS in the West,' reader look at our extracts from the Globe on that subject."

Now, I am aware that it is nothing unusual for them to make "Extracts from the Globe;" they sometimes do so, largely "by authority," yes, and charge for it; too; but they do not always give credit. I have looked over their paper, and have been unable to find these "accounts" referred to, properly credited. It is a "simple" omission, I admit, and not of much consequence, as Noah says—their paper is well known as a "pocket edition." I fancy it would have given more pleasure to some of your friends to have had some "accounts" of a triumph of certain "lack-a-wigs" of your acquaintance, than a thousand miles off.

Q. D. V.
FOR THE OBSERVER.
FLORA MAC DONALD.
Written at Fayetteville, North Carolina.
High towering spires now cast a shade,
And humble roofs now lend their aid
To darken o'er this hallowed spot,
Which, tho' it boasts no caves nor grot,
Where forms divine once answers gave,
Nor bubbling font where used to lave
Some god, some goddess, ghost or sprite—
Nor keel of boat from Stygian lake—
But would this slowly running creek,
What it has seen but dare to speak,
"Would tell some tales—ah! tales of woe
Which no mortal ear will know—
How the secret, murderous knife,
Plunged in the breast of some fair wife,
And with her screams and parting life,
Was hushed in the stream that now ripples by,
As tho' the same had ne'er run high;
And in her last expiring breath
Calls for her Scotland's son,
But he too, now lies low in death,
In battle dearly won.
And Flora was here in martial attire,
And here stood the highland clan,
She foremost rushed in the thickest fire,
And bravely waved her hand
To men who fought—their scarce knew why
But that 'twere one to live or die
Here on this bank methinks she stood,
And viewed the stream all stained with blood
That from more valiant hearts ne'er flowed.
'Tis not for 'Charlie' now you war
As when you fought of yore
'Twas Freedom's cause you tried to mar
Which you sustained before.
Fair Spirit! think not that I chide
A soul so pure as thine,
Baseness with thee could not abide,
Thou art so near divine.
Approach thou relic of thy clan
If thou art allied to man
Thou'lt not refuse a sigh, a tear
O'er earth that's been a brother's bier
Nay not his grave for this dull stream
Has hushed a brother's dying scream.

F. N.
Some years previously at the Battle of Culloden, they fought against the House of Hanover, and here supported it against the cause of Freedom.

DIED.
At the house of Hugh Boyle, Esq. in the City of Baltimore, on Saturday morning, the 30th ult., the Rev. GREGORY T. BEDELL, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Church, in Philadelphia, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. CALIN POLK, wife of Andrew Polk, Esq. of Anson County in all the relations she bore to her family and to society, her conduct through life was truly exemplary—heavy indeed is the bereavement of her disconsolate husband and afflicted children. She bore a lingering illness with uncommon patience and resignation, fully believing that when she passed from death to life, she would be sealed with the Holy Spirit.

"How happy every child of grace,
That knows her sins forgiven,
This earth she cries is not my place,
I seek a home in heaven."

COMMUNICATED.
Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 12 a 12 1/2. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12 1/2 a 13. Cotton 11 a 12. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, 81 a 10. Flour, 5 a 50 dollars. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 43 a 51. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 1/2. Sugar, brown, 8 1/2 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 90 a 91. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 1/2 a 4. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 20 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8 1/2 a 10.

Port of Wilmington.
Arrived up to September 3.
Brigs Atlantic from Washington City, Jasper from New York. Schooners Washington from Washington, Caleb from New York.

DRAWING
Of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7 for 1834. Drawn at Wilmington, Del. August 29th, 1834. 27, 41, 20, 1, 12, 29, 17, 38, 33.

DRAWING
Of the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Class No. 12 for 1834. Drawn at Alexandria, 30th August, 1834. 27, 41, 20, 1, 12, 29, 17, 3, 8, 33.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the STORE on Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. E. B. Drake, between the Stores of Messrs. James Gibson and Lewis Brown, where he offers for sale, and will continue to keep on hand, a good supply of

GROCERIES, &c.
He solicits public patronage, and pledges himself that his articles shall merit it.
September 9, 1834. 13w.

Taken up
AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 31st ult. a negro man who calls himself JOE, and says he belongs to Mr. Simpson, of Bladen County. He is about 25 years old, nearly 6 feet high, no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
FRED'K. MOORE, Jailor.
Sept. 24, 1834. 900-1f.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber having taken the Store lately occupied by James Jones, one door east of Mr. John McArn, on Hay Street, offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
All of which, he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash or Country produce. His friends and the Public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.
JAMES MAHONEY.
Sept. 8, 1834. 1-3w.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT at September Term, 1834, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late William Whitehead. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts. And all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for settlement, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
On Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, will be offered for sale at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, the entire stock in hand, consisting of a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Drugs, &c.
THOMAS J. CURTIS,
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, Esrs.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1834. 1-4w.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
THIRD CLASS FOR 1834.
TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.
To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C. on Wednesday, 1st October, 1834.

CAPITAL, \$5,000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,010 is 2,010
10 Prizes of 1,000 is 10,000
10 Prizes of 500 is 5,000
10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000
20 Prizes of 200 is 4,000
50 Prizes of 100 is 5,000
60 Prizes of 50 is 3,000
100 Prizes of 30 is 3,000
200 Prizes of 20 is 4,000
366 Prizes of 15 is 5,490
6000 Prizes of 9 is 54,000
6000 Prizes of 5 is 30,000
6000 Prizes of 3 50 is 21,000

1829 Prizes amounting to \$157,500
MODE OF DRAWING.
This Scheme formed by the Terminating Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The Prizes of \$9, \$5, and \$3 50 are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to \$9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to \$5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

EXAMPLE.
Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel, it terminating with figure 3 will entitle the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$9 each, and 32567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 7, will be entitled to \$5 each; and suppose 41530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with the figure 0, will be entitled to \$3 50 each. Every package of 10 Tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0, so that the holder of a package of 10 Tickets as put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denomination of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets will cost \$35
And must draw net \$14 87 1/2
\$20 12 1/2
10 06 1/2
5 03
For 10 Half do.
For 10 Quarter do.
All orders from a distance by mail (post paid), or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....\$3 50
Halves.....1 75
Quarters.....87 1/2
STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.
Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
September 5, 1834. 1-4f.

FOR RENT.
A convenient and retired DWELLING HOUSE, on Gillespie Street. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
September 4, 1834. 1-4f.

DONALDSON ACADEMY,
And Manual Labour School.
THE Trustees of this Academy held their semi-annual meeting on the 2d and 3d instant. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was elected President, George McNeill, Treasurer, and Jas. H. Hooper, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The School has been in operation for nine months. The first quarter numbered 55, the last 96 Scholars. This increase of Scholars shows plain that the Academy is doing well. The income from tuition, &c., required the aid of \$27 50 only, to defray the salaries of the Principal and two Assistants. It is thus reduced to a certainty, even at the present low price of tuition, that when the Institution is provided with suitable buildings and apparatus, the School will sustain itself. But the Trustees are anxious to reduce still lower, the price of tuition; and they will do so soon as the funds of the Institution will justify it. Additional Instructors, Globes, a Theodolite, &c., will be furnished next quarter; and arrangements are making, by which an apparatus for Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., will be procured as speedily as possible.

The Manual Labour Department promises well. The plan adopted by the Trustees to induce the Students to labour, has been attended with the happiest results: and as it is the determination of the Trustees to make this department profitable as well as honorable to the Students, as soon as tools, materials and shops can be procured, every Student will be required to sustain the noble spirit of independence, which already operates in a good degree on the pupils, inducing them to look upon the idle as a useless drone, and on those alone as worthy of applause and imitation who are determined to support themselves. The Experiment has proved that a young man without friends may, by his own industry, obtain an education at this School. The sum paid by the Trustees for work done by the Students, for the Institution, is \$178 50; but this does not embrace the work done by the Students for themselves and others, nor the unfinished work in the shops. The Trustees desire no profit from the work of the Students; whatever is made by them is their own. The moral department of the Students, so far as a very large portion is regarded, cannot be excelled by the same number in any institution; and the health of the Academy will bear comparison with that of any school of the same size. The Trustees have purchased about 30 acres of Land, with houses containing 20 rooms—3 work shops, 3 kitchens, smoke-houses, a spring-house, stables, and five enclosed gardens, for \$3000. They are now erecting an Academy building, 54 x 30 feet, two stories, with two wings 36 by 28 feet each. This building, including the Cupola, &c., will cost near \$3000, and will be completed by the first of November.

The Trustees feel themselves safe in declaring that they do not think a more suitable Principal than Mr. Colton could have been procured in the United States. And it is with confidence that they invite the attention and the examination of the public to the mode in which they have conducted and managed the concerns of this interesting Institution committed to their care. It now remains with a generous public to decide whether this School, promising, and already in its infancy effecting so much good to this section of our beloved State, shall be suffered to fail, or shall be carried on to that eminent usefulness to which it aspires. If the public will sustain it by a liberal patronage, it will, under God's blessing, continue to shed its influence long after its first founders shall have finished their labours on earth. The School will resume its exercises on the 2d Wednesday in October next. By the Board,
B. ROBINSON, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1834. 1-1f.

BOARDING HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLES.
THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. MY STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten. There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.
HIRAM BROCKETT.
I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.
H. B.
Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-1f.

NOTICE.
A GREABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1834, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 27th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following pieces of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1833, and all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 Lot Lower Fayetteville, Jno. G. Corten, value \$100	0 50
1 do North side Hay St., do do do	0 50
1 do South do do do do do do	0 50
1 do Hay St., Wm. M. Johnson, do \$1000	\$5 80
1 do Robeson st. and 2 polls, do do	do \$100
1 do do do do do do do do	do \$2 50
1 do Person st. and 2 polls, Jno P. Leonard for Thos. Smith, do \$25	\$2 13
1 do near Mrs. Hawley's, 1 poll, William Lumden, do \$50	\$1 75
1 do Cool Spring st., Isaac Jackson, do \$300	\$1 50
1 do Bow st., Daniel McNeill, do \$50	0 25
1 do Hay st., A. L. Gomez, \$400	\$2 00

Unlisted, subject to double tax.
1 Lot Old st. formerly Bank Cape Fear and Jas. Seawell's, Miss M. Bingham's, \$500
 \$2 50 |

1 do Mason Alley and 1 poll, Jno. Burkhse, \$50
 \$1 25 |

1 do Hay st., Jesse Birdall, \$200
 \$1 00 |

1 do Maiden Lane, Heirs of Connor, \$200
 \$1 00 |

1 do Hay st. John Ellis, Sen., \$100
 0 50 |

1 do Orange st., G. B. Ferguson, dec'd, \$10
 0 05 |

1 do Person st. and 1 poll, George Fletcher, \$300
 \$2 50 |

1 do Mumford st., Betty Mallett, \$300
 \$1 50 |

Owners of the following Lots are unknown.
1 Lot Hillsborough st., joins Mrs. James, \$100, supposed to acre 2 years tax, \$1 00
1 do do joins the above, \$150, 2 years tax, \$1 25
1 do do joins Harris and Patterson, \$100 0 50
1 do Rowan st., joins Jno. Patterson, \$100 0 50
1 do Hogg st., formerly McColl's, \$300, 2 years tax, \$2 00
1 do do do do do \$100, \$1 00
2 do do do do do \$100, \$1 00
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1834. 1-1f.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and always in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN. 35tf.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF CONFECTIONARY.

Among which are the following articles, viz:
Peppermint Lozenges,
Mint stick Candy,
Lemon ditto,
Sugar ditto,
Munch ditto,
Lump ditto,
Barley ditto,
Red ditto,
Toys, assorted,
Cornetto,
Mint Drops,
Rose do,
Ginger do,
Sugar Almonds,
Large Plums,
Small do,
Hoar-hound Cake,
Cream bread Candy,
Madeira, Sherry, and Madaga Wine,
Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. bar Lead,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags bulk and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
20 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN. N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. 66tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 lbs. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. FLOUR,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 88tf.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat, 79 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 hhds. COFFEE,
25 ditto light scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO. 89tf.

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hyman Book just received by

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAHNFELT, Peter Simple, Frolics of a Peck, Ketchikan in New York, Bachelor reclaimed, Club Book, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge, Empress Josephine, Daughter's Own Book, Mother at Home, Child at Home, Paper against Gold, Cobbett's Sermons, Life of Rev. Rowland Hill, Moral Testament of a Man, Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath, Communion with God; Children of the Abbey, Mason's Farmer, Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide, Life of Lafayette the Pirate, Millwright's Guide, French Dictionary, Jay's Prayers, Cottrell's do; Dover and Village Hymns, School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 89tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, where he is now receiving, and in tends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Crass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halvers
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Hand and sledge Hammers
Bale Rope and baling Twine
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Cop-
peras
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baling Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton

Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER. 54tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN MCARN. 43tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS. 65tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

Is now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 25, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

WHEREON he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabeth-
town. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price \$1 per pot, or \$9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE. 89tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,
Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKY,
1500 bushels CORN.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 89tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in

Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

June 23, 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Bone, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE

and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havana do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguna Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Lard, assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half gr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides sole Leather,
10 gr. chests Imp'd, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinets, Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels, Cassimere Shaws, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. 63tf-5

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS. 59tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Hides.

May 6th, 1834. J. HUSKE & SON. 83tf.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, a stout six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER. 86tf.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

11 hds. New Orleans SUGAR, } Now Land-
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } ing.
360 bbls. PORK. —ALSO,
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Bone, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE

and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havana do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguna Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Lard, assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half gr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides sole Leather,
10 gr. chests Imp'd, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinets, Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels, Cassimere Shaws, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. 63tf-5

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS. 59tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Hides.

May 6th, 1834. J. HUSKE & SON. 83tf.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, a stout six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER. 86tf.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Sattinets,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsburgh Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Provence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheetting,
Red Padding, Canvas, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Printed Blouses, French Drilling,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swine Muslins,
Sarranets, Sinchews, & b'l'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheetting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloon, and Roundabouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,
Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach do,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and b'l'k leather Varnish, &c.
HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halvers,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.
GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Seal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Cat and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA. 29tf.